

Motion to pass.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“ That the Mysore Drugs (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.—

“ That the Mysore Drugs (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture).—Sir, I have no other alternative but to request you to take up the Mysore Silk-worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But the next Bill, i.e., the Mysore Town Areas Bill is to be referred to the Select Committee, I think. Let that be taken up now.

The Mysore Town Areas Bill, 1952.

Motion to consider.

Sri T. CHANNAIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—Sir, I move :

“ That the Mysore Town Areas Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is a very simple measure. The object of the Bill has been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill contemplates to provide facilities to Sanitary and Town Boards in the State of Mysore. There are ten Sanitary and Town Boards in the State and they have got special features of their own. Facilities have to be provided for Town Boards and just to enable this, the Bill has been brought before this House for its approval.

There is nothing special. Except in regard to two special features, these Town Boards mainly follow the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The Board consists of 15 Members, of whom seven have to be elected from seven territorial divisions and the other eight have to be nominated by Government. The President has also to be nominated

by Government. These are the two special features of the Bill. Except these two, the other provisions of the Bill are similar to those of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951. I request the Members of this House to accord their sanction to this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“ That the Mysore Town Areas Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration.”

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕುಲೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಹತೋಟಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಟೌನ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾನಿಟರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೌನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಮಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ವಿಚಾರ, ಮತ್ತು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕೂಡ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರುಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ

ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಜರ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು ಎಂದಿವೆ. ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಟೌನ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಎಂದು ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಬರ್ಬ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಥಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಮೂಲಿನಂತೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ತಂದಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸ್ಥಳವಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರ ಕುಚೇಷ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this motion for consideration of, what I may call, a most reactionary measure that is placed before this House. It is very unfortunate I have to use certain expressions which ordinarily I am not used to. When for the first time, people feel that they are having a democratic outlook in them that certain of these provisions should be still thought of by the Government and that they should be attempted to be placed on the Statute Book in this form and that in the year of grace 1952, surpasses my comprehension. I certainly cannot congratulate the Government upon that. I am certainly entitled to enter my emphatic protest

against this Bill. Let me illustrate my statement with reference to one or two items. Broadly speaking, this is an attempt at creating pockets in a municipal area. That very conception appears very strange. The Hon'ble Minister while sponsoring this Bill made a statement with which I am in full accord, that in most respects this Bill follows the 1951 Municipalities Act. When this was so, where was the need for this Bill? Let us look at the legislation that has been placed before this House. We have in Kolar Gold Fields a Sanitary Board Area and we same have experience of that Board. We were told that a time would come to end it and it came and we have an opportunity to substitute it by a municipal body. Only recently the Hon'ble Minister took credit, perhaps very justifiably, and I give him full praise for it, when he stated that hereafter no such pockets would continue in Mysore and they would be substituted by a Municipal body and a Bill to that end has been referred to a Select Committee. What is that we are doing now? In one hand a democratic gift is given and in another it is sought to be taken away from us. I must enter my emphatic protest against such a thing. I would like to refer to one or two provisions just to illustrate what exactly I mean and show that it is an undemocratic measure, if I may say so, without meaning any offence to anybody. What is it that we have here? We are going to have a President who is going to be nominated. He is to be assisted by fourteen other members of whom seven are elected and seven nominated. With the official President it would give a nominated majority again. Is it not a reactionary measure? I appeal to the members of this House not to look at this measure with a party advantage. There are certain principles involved in this. To-morrow public opinion will go against us. Even at this stage, when Government ask us to vote for a measure of this kind, if we do not enter our emphatic protest in order to make the position very clear that we are not a party to a legislation of this kind, we will be committing ourselves to the principles

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of such a Bill. Let us look at another example. Here there is going to be a Vice-President. In the provisions of the Bill, it is provided that he is to be elected not by a bare majority but by a majority of two-thirds.

(At this stage lights were put out) Even Nature says that this Bill cannot go forward. (Laughter.)

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—It says that the Member's argument must stop. (Laughter.)

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Quite right. It is not an appeal to the head. May I say it is an appeal to the heart?

(Lights appeared again) There.

I was stating that this legislation provides that the Vice-President shall be elected by a two-thirds majority. Just calculate. Fifteen is the total strength of the House and two-thirds majority will be ten. Seven nominated members must always be there. Thereby the importance and the significance of the elected element is sought to be jeopardised or reduced.

There are various other provisions and somehow they do not appeal to me. I even once thought that supposing the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, only we improve it. It is something beyond redemption, beyond correction at all. That is how I feel. We are considering these provisions in days of democracy; where there is a general clamour for a non-official President. Non-official life must be strengthened slowly, by degrees and by a positive step Government must climb down and see that the importance of non-official life was slowly going up. Is that what we see here? There is a land-slide. There is a sliding scale on the other side of the matter. I cannot congratulate you and particularly if I make some suggestions, pardon me. These twenty-five days or more we have been talking of republican democracy. What is the democracy that we want to have in this Bill? I completely and wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion made by my friend, Sri Hutche Gowda, Member for Turuvekere. I think this is a measure which ought

not to be on the Statute Book. Tomorrow people will say that under a democratic Republican Constitution which has been the pride of India and pride of everybody, we brought such a reactionary measure. There are several other details and there will be opportunity for me to speak when the Bill is taken up clause by clause. I must enter my emphatic protest. The object of creating pockets is very bad. There is the Municipalities Act and there is no need for this legislation. I can understand Government saying that there is some lacuna and in order to meet the contingency this is brought. But there is no lacuna at all. You have just now referred to the Municipalities Act of 1951. I do not know, something tells me, perhaps unjustifiably, Arsikere is in the mind of my esteemed friend. Is it because that the Board there does not have a statutory recognition, we are thinking of this Bill should be happy if the Hon'ble Minister corrects me. Nobody would be more pleased than I. We have such pockets already. What is more there is a fundamental principle which we should always take to heart. For the first time, if you are going to register a legislation of this kind you are going to take away the rights of the rate-payers.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—On a point of order, Sir. There is disturbance in the Treasury Bench. (Laughter)

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—We are having consultations.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Not here.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I was stating that there is one fundamental principle which is violated in this piece of legislation and I want the Government to take notice of that. You create a Town Board. The rate-payers of that town have got, under the Constitution, certain basic fundamental rights and you take away that right, the right to elect a President. Instead of this, why not the Hon'ble Minister administer the municipality? Virtually that will be the thing and nothing else. You will be contemplating the appointment of a Commissioner for Local Self-Government and through him you could administer municipalities as a

department of Government. This reminds me of a famous minute of Ripon who has been known as the Father of the Local Self-Government. In that famous minute, he has said what was the function of an official. You want to introduce official elements and also you want to make an official an *ex-officio* President; and may I appeal to Hon'ble Members of this House that an *ex-officio* President cannot be the first citizen of the town? He is always an official and cannot be the first citizen of the town. The President of the Municipality or the Mayor is always the first citizen of the town.

An official goes there in the course of his routine duties. He goes from place to place. Take a person like Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, who has taken credit for having run the administration of Chitaldrug wonderfully well, can I ever accept in his place, because of any exigency of Chitaldrug Town, an Assistant Commissioner to Chitaldrug, a lad in his teens who has come just from the College? I always take off my hat to Sri Bheemappa Naik.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Do not canvas his support. (Laughter.)

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I go a step further and say, I remember that the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself was the President of the Bangalore City Municipality. Sometime when I was reading the bill over-night, I really felt, can all these Members be bereft of the high ideals and be really a party to this piece of legislation? It is something against the whole constitution; my whole body, as it were, rebels against and resents this piece of legislation. In the name of the Constitution, in the name of Democracy, in the name of the new democratic upsurge, do not disfigure the Statute Book by such legislation; do not put this piece of legislation in the Statute Book. I can hardly use a better word. I cannot add one word, I cannot take away one word. This is a reactionary piece of legislation. Let us not create pockets. You know that Balkanisation is a very familiar word. There is a more Indianised word, but I do not want to use it in this august Assembly.

Let us take the example of Arasikere. There is a Municipality and side by side there is a Sanitary Board just because some person built some houses; he may be a person who spends lot of money, he may be a very philanthropic person. But, what is the principle? Why do you want a Sanitary Board there? In fact, I was reading the Chief Minister's exhortation the other day. I really felt he has already made an appeal which went against the application of the Municipalities Act. Balkanisation for these Municipal areas

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—If my Hon'ble friend goes to Arasikere and sees the town area as well as the Municipal Council, his opinion would be very a much different.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—May I suggest an amendment to you, Sir, with due deference, that every good house in Bangalore City may be created as a Sanitary Board because it is neat and it is well built. Sir, I was referring to the famous minute of Lord Ripon who is acclaimed as the Father of Local Self-Government in India. We are thinking of these bodies as units of Self-Government. That is the Directive Principle of Part IV. I would like to go to the extent of saying, if there was a justiciable right, I could have claimed the protection of the House and asserted that this was beyond the legislative competency. When we are thinking of units of Self-Government under the Directive Principle, you want seven nominated men, an *Ex-officio* President, to do whatever he liked? He has direct correspondence with the Government and I somehow feel that this is not the way in which legislation should take place. I have said enough, enough in the sense of impressing upon the Treasury Bench that this is a legislation upon which to-day or tomorrow, in our cool moments, we may regret and the posterity will charge us for introducing such a legislation. I think Sri B. Hutche Gowda's amendment is very good. Sri Hutche Gowda some times suggests very good things; he only says, 'take public opinion'. Time

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is the best healer. Why not accept his amendment ?

*Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH. (Koratagere-Madhugiri Scheduled caste.) The Hon'ble Member Sri Pattabhiraman was just mentioning about the Sanitary Board at Arsikere. I may say that this was constituted in consultation with the Municipal Council. When the Municipal Council refused to include that area within the Municipal limits, the Sanitary Board had to be constituted.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು contradict ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕ ಗೋವಿಂದರಡ್ಡಿಯವರು (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗತಾನೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಅದನ್ನು ತರಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮ ರವರು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ, ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲೂ ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇರಲೇ ಬೇಕು, ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆತರಲೇ ಬೇಕು, ಹಿಂದಿನ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಹಾಕಿ ತಿರುಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ರೂಢಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮನೇಷ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೇ patronage ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಯುಗ, common man ಈಗ ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆ, ನಾಮನೇಷ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆತಂದು, un-democratic ಆಗಿ, 7 ಜನ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಒಬ್ಬರು ಎಕ್ಸ್

ಅಫೀಷಿಯೋ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು—ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ 8 ಜನರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ; ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ! ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಡ್ಡದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮ ರವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಲೇ ಈ legislationನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ತರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ 1951ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ ತಂದಿರುವುದು ಎಕೋ ಎನೋ ಬಹಳ ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಟರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು ನನ್ನ ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು; ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದುತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗಾಗಲಿ, ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಗೌರವ ತರುವಂಥದಲ್ಲ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು; ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು-ಎಂಬುದು ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾರೋ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾ

ದದ್ದೇ? ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ; ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾನಿಬಿರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗೇ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಾಯಶಃ ಇದು ಅವರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರಲಾರದು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾದರಿಯಾದ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು, ಅಥವಾ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೇ ಎನ್ನಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೇ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಬಿಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಯಾವ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವಸರ ಅವಸರವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಬೇಡ. ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಫರೆಂಡಂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನೇನೂ ಹೇಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ

ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ ತರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ legislation ನನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವಸರ ಅವಸರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ push ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪಭುತ್ವ ಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದದ್ದು. ಡೆಮೋಕ್ರಾಟಿಕ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಡೆಮೋಕ್ರಾಸಿ - ಬೈ - ಡಿಸ್ಕ್ರೀಟ್ ಅಂದರೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾಡ್ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು. — ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ಅಗಲೇ ಐದು ಗಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಬೇಕು.

We will meet tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is only one minute Sri Bheemappa Naik.

(Nobody rose to speak.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House stands now adjourned and will meet tomorrow at 12 Noon.

The Assembly adjourned at Five of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday, the 16th July 1952.